

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
http://ageconsearch.umn.edu
aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

CARIBBEAN FOOD CROPS SOCIETY



SANTO DOMINGO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1970

VOLUME VIII

F. KAAN

*Station d'Amélioration des Plantes INRA - C.R.A.A.G. - Domaine Duclos Guadeloupe

Material and crops methods

Twenty five tomato varieties were compared. 4 repetitions of 5 plants per variety were grown. This trial was seeded 12/26/69, planted 1/26/70, harvested till 4/20/70.

Rainfall amounted only to 260 mm during the trial, making some irrigation (by aspersion) neccessary. Maximum temperatures and \min mum night temperatures average 26,9°C and 19,7°C respectively.

The type of soil is ferralitic. The preceding plantation was $\underline{s}\underline{u}$ garcane. The parcel was limed (3 metric tons of lime/ha) before planting. Mineral fertilizer was added (N 120 kg/ha, P₂0₅ 140 kg/ha, K₂0 200 kg/ha). Nitrogen dressing was fractionated.

Planting density was 17 000/ha. The trial was performed on stakes and plants pruned to one branch.

Some phytosanitary treatments were made necessary: a) insecticide - Aldrin, soil treatment before planting and Diazinon (Basudin) after occurrence of leaf miners. b) fungicides - Copper (cupravit) and mancozebe (Dithane M 45) alternated.

RESULTS

Disease Resistance

The prevalent disease was the bacterial wilt (<u>Pseudomonas sola nacearum</u>). No variety was found resistant or tolerant. This result was in conformity with other studies (1). Three fungal diseases caused some defoliation. <u>Phoma destructiva</u>, <u>Cladosporium fulvum</u>, <u>Stem phylium solani</u>. They were previously observed in <u>French</u> West Indies (2) (3).

All the varieties tested were found susceptible to the first disease. On the contrary, some of them were rated resistant to the two other ones (Table I).

Fruit Qualities

Fruits were harvested at turning stage. Fruits were rotten rapidly after maturity in spite of moderate rains. This was the reason for frequent harvests (5 days intervals). Fruits of commercial value were the only ones to be rated.

Cracking resistance

Crack ratings were increased three fold after rains. Statistical analysis of the data of four harvests was made (see Table 2).

Fruit weight and color: A strong decrease in fruit weight was observed in the last harvests (Table 3). Some varieties presented fruits of low coloration. This is possible due to excessive temperature.

Earliness and Yield: Earliness is measured from seeding till the first ripe fruit. The meadians of individual data are given in Table 4. Commercial yield is given.

RESISTANCE RATING TO TWO FUNGAL DISEASES

Table I		FOR 25 TOMATO VARIETIES						
Variedades : <u>Cladosporium</u>			Stemphylim					
Anahu	:	Very susceptible	÷	Resistant				
Atkinson	:	s "	:	R				
Bradley	:	S	:	S				
Campbell 17	:	S	:.	S				
Campbell 135	:	S	:	S				
Campbell 146	:	S	:	S				
Cuyano	:	S	:	S				
Scout	:	Š	:	Š				
Floradel	:	Ř	:	R				
Floralou	:	R	:	R				
C 17	:	R	:	R				
Glamour	:	S	:	S				
Gulf state Market	:	Not very susceptible	:	Š				
Hotset	:	S	:	Š				
Indian River	:	Ř	:	R				
Manalucie	:	R	:	R				
Manapal	:	R	:	R				
Marglobe	:	S	:	S				
Marion	:	S	:	R				
Pearl Harbor	:	Very susceptible	:	S				
Pink dal	:	S	:	S				
Saint-Pierre	:	S	:					
Sioux	:	Š	:	S S				
Supermarmande	:	S	:	S				
Supersioux	:	S	:	S				

R=resistant S=susceptible

Table 2 CRACKING RESISTANCE OF 25 TOMATO VARIETIES

Varieties	:	mack matings	:	
Varieties		erack ratings 1 0 to 5)	:	
Pinkdeal	: 0,1	a*	:	
Campbell 146	: 0,4	ab	:	
Campbell 17	: 0,5	abc	:	
Supermarmande	: 0,5	abcd	:	
G 17	: 0,6	abcd	:	
Campbell 135	: 0,8	abcd	:	
Scout	: 0,9	abcde	:	
Floradel	: 0,9	abcde	:	
Indian River	: 1,0	abcde	:	
Bradley	: 1,1	abcde	:	
Floralou	: 1,3	abcdef	:	
Glamour	: 1,4	bcdef	:	
Gulf state Market	: 1,4	bcdef	:	
Hotset	: 1,4	bcdef	:	
Marglobe	: 1,4	bcdef	:	
Anahu	: 1,5	bcdef	:	
Cuyano	: 1,5	bcdef	:	
Manalucie	: 1,5	bcdef	:	
Manapal	: 1,6	cdef	:	
Marion	: 1,6	cdef	:	
St-Pierre	: 1,6	cdef	:	
Pearl Harbor	: 1,8	defg	:	
Atkinson	: 2,1	efg	:	
Sioux	: 2,5	fg	:	
Supersioux	: 3,0	g	:	

*Varieties sharing the same letter are not significantly different.
(Duncan's multiple range test 5%).

FRUIT WEIGHT AND COLOR FOR 25 TOMATO VARIETIES

т.	a۱	51	۵	:	3

Table 3		TOPIATO VA	17.	TELLE			
Varieties	:	Coloration	: :	Weig		g)	: :
Atkinson	-:	5*	:	208	a**		:
Campbell 146	:	2	:	205	ab		:
Floradel	:	4	:	193	abc		:
Marion	:	4	:	185	bcd		:
Manalucie	:	4	:	183	cd		:
Campbell 135	:	1	:	173	cde		:
Pinkdeal	:	3	:	170	def		:
Glamour	:	2	:	168	def		:
St-Pierre	:	5	:	168	def		:
Manapal	:	4	:	165	defg		:
Marglobe	:	3	:	165	defg		:
Bradley	:	Pink	:	155	efg		:
G 17	:	3	:	155	efg		:
Indian River	:	4	:	155	efg		:
Campbell 17	:	1	:	148	fg		:
Supersioux	:	2	:	148	fg		:
Floralou	:	4	:	145	ğ		:
Gulf state Market	:	Pink	:	143	gh		:
Anahu	:	2	:	143	gh		:
Hotset	:	3	:	123	hi		:
Cuyano	:	3	:	118	ij	i	:
Sioux	:	3	:	115	i	k	:
Supermarmande	:	2	:	105		k	:
Pearl Harbor	:	1	:	100		k	:
Scout	•	7	:	9.5		k	:

Scout : 1 : 95
*5 very well colored to 1 badly colored

YIELDS AND EARLINESS OF 25
Table 4 TOMATO VARIETIES

Table 4	_	TOIM.	IO AVIVIDI.	110	
Varieties	:	Yield	Kg/plant	:	Earliness days seeding to maturity
Manapal	:	2,30	a*	:	88
Floradel	:	2,20	ab	:	88
Floralou	:	2,20	ab	:	87
Indian River	:	2,15	abc	:	86
Hotset	:	2,00	abcd	:	81
Atkinson	:	1,95	abcd	:	86
Supersioux	:	1,90	abcd	:	85
G 17		1,90	abcd	:	86
Campbell 146	:	1,85	abcd	:	87
Manalucie	:	1,85	abcd	:	89
Marion	:	1,85	abcd	:	86
Pinkdeal	:	1,85	abcd	:	87
Anahu		1,80	abcd	:	8.5
Scout	:	1,75	abcd	:	87
St-Pierre	:	1,75	abcd	:	89
Pearl Harbor		1,70	bcd	:	82
Sioux	:	1,70	bcd	:	81
Bradlev	:	1,65	bcd	:	86
Gulf state Market	:	1,65	bcd	:	86
Campbell 17	:	1,60	cd	:	85
Campbell 135	:	1,60	cd	:	86
Supermarmande		1,60	cd	:	78
Cuyano	:	1,55	d	:	78
Marglobe	:	1,50	đ	:	88
Clamour	:	1,45	đ	:	87

*Varieties sharing the same letter are not significantly

different.

(Duncan's multiple range test 5%).

^{**}Varieties with the same letter not significantly different (Duncan's multiple range test 5%).

LITERATURE CITED

- AULAKH K.S., MALHOTRA S. and GROVER R.K. 1969 Phoma destructiva, its variability, host range and varietal reaction of tomatoes. Pl. dis Rept. 53 (3): 219-222.
- CECI D. 1955 Epifizie di <u>Phoma destructiva PLOWR</u>. sul fogliame del Pomodoro. Indust. ital. Cons. Aliment 30 (2): 113-115.
- CIFERRI R. 1959 Malattie del Pomodoro nella Pianura Padana. Notiz Malatt, Piante 49-50 (N.S. 28-29): 90-100.
- GOVI G. 1953 Due malattie parassitarie dei frutti di Pomodoro. Ric. sci. 23 (6): 998-999.
- GROVER R.K. 1965 Phoma rot of Tomato. Indian phytopath. 18 (4): 388-389.
- GUNTHER and GRUMMER G. 1958. Untersuchungen uber die Fruchtfaulen des Tomate. Gartenbauwiss 23 (5): 130-159.
- JONES J.P., OVERMAN A.J. and GERALDSON C.M. 1966. Effect of fumi--gants and plastic film on the control of several soil-borne pathogens of Tomato. Phytopathology 56 (8): 929-932.
- KNIGHT E. 1960. Studies on <u>Didymella lycopersici</u> KLEB. The casual fungus of stem rot disease of Tomatoes. Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 43 (3): 519-522.
- OBRERO F.P., TRUJILLO E.E. ARAGAKI M. 1968. Phoma leaf spot of Tomato and Potato in Hawaii. Pl. Dis. Rept. 52 (12): 946-947.
- MESSIAEN C.M, BEYRIES A. and BERAMIS M. 1970. Importance des maladies provoquant des taches foliaires sur Tomato en Guadeloupe. Résultats d'un premier essai de fongicides. VIIe Congrés de la Caribbean Food Crop Society. Fort-France 1969.